A.1.2. Networks

Table A-18. Relevant Spatial Scales for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and PM_{10-2.5} Measure

Spatial Scales	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Microscale (~5-100 m)	This scale would typify areas such as downtown street canyons, traffic corridors, and fence line stationary source monitoring locations where the general public could be exposed to maximum PM ₁₀ concentrations. Microscale PM sites should be located near inhabited buildings or locations where the general public can be expected to be exposed to the concentration measured. Emissions from stationary sources such as primary and secondary smelters, power plants, and other large industrial processes may, under certain plume conditions, likewise result in high ground level concentrations at the microscale. In the latter case, the microscale would represent an area impacted by the plume with dimensions extending up to approximately 100 m. Data collected at microscale sites provide information for evaluating and developing hot spot control measures.	This scale would typify areas such as downtown street canyons and traffic corridors where the general public would be exposed to maximum concentrations from mobile sources. In some circumstances, the microscale is appropriate for particulate sites; community-oriented SLAMS sites measured at the microscale level should, however, be limited to urban sites that are representative of long-term human exposure and of many such microenvironments in the area. In general, microscale PM sites should be located near inhabited buildings or locations where the general public can be expected to be exposed to the concentration measured. Emissions from stationary sources such as primary and secondary smelters, power plants, and other large industrial processes may, under certain plume conditions, likewise result in high ground level concentrations at the microscale. In the latter case, the microscale would represent an area impacted by the plume with dimensions extending up to approximately 100 m. Data collected at microscale sites provide information for evaluating and developing hot spot control measures. Unless these sites are indicative of population-oriented monitoring, they may be more appropriately classified as SPM.
		D 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Middle Scale (~100-500 m) Much of the short-term public exposure to coarse fraction particles (PM₁₀) is on this scale and on the neighborhood scale. People moving through downtown areas or living near major roadways or stationary sources, may encounter particulate pollution that would be adequately characterized by measurements of this spatial scale. Middle scale PM₁₀ measurements can be appropriate for the evaluation of possible short-term exposure public health effects. In many situations, monitoring sites that are representative of micro-scale or middle-scale impacts are not

People moving through downtown areas, or living near major roadways, encounter particle concentrations that would be adequately characterized by this spatial scale. Thus, measurements of this type would be appropriate for the evaluation of possible short-term exposure public health effects of PM pollution. In many situations, monitoring sites that are representative of microscale or middle-scale impacts are not unique and are representative of many similar situations. This can occur along traffic corridors or other location is representative of a number of expellentics and is appropriate for evaluation.



04/27/2012 08:15 AM

Yep, that's exactly what I did, and that's exactly what I got.

Sorry I didn't have time to get to it yesterday afternoon, but it looks like it, in the end, it makes no difference. Saw your next message, too....bummer. I had high hopes!

Michelle Colledge Here's what I got by sorting everything by the x c... 04/26/2012 03:54:44 PM

From: Michelle Colledge/R5/USEPA/US
To: Jaime Wagner/R5/USEPA/US@EPA

Date: 04/26/2012 03:54 PM Subject: Re: New Modeling Results

Here's what I got by sorting everything by the x coordinate smallest to largest. Check my work!

[attachment "new modeling results MC 4-26-12.xlsx" deleted by Jaime Wagner/R5/USEPA/US]

Michelle A. Colledge MPH, PhD CDR, U.S. Public Health Service Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/NCEH/CDC, Region 5 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Room 413 Mailstop ATSD-4J Chicago, Illinois 60604

Tel: 312-886-1462 Fax: 312-886-6066

Jaime Wagner I have not had a chance to look at the new result...

04/26/2012 02:56:48 PM

Part 2.4:582 of 810



Fw: Study to test Wood Co. children for manganese

George Bollweg to: rbowl, lobdell.danelle, Colledge.Michelle

06/11/2012 02:11 PM

FYI, sorry if a repeat

---- Forwarded by George Bollweg/R5/USEPA/US on 06/11/2012 02:10 PM -----

From:

Conrad Chin/RTP/USEPA/US

To:

Chuck French/RTP/USEPA/US@EPA, Darcie Smith/RTP/USEPA/US@EPA, Kelly Rimer/RTP/USEPA/US@EPA, George Bollweg/R5/USEPA/US@EPA, Stan Durkee/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, William Boyes/RTP/USEPA/US@EPA

Cc:

Beth Friedman <friedman.beth@ecrweb.com>

Date:

06/11/2012 01:32 PM

Subject:

Study to test Wood Co. children for manganese

http://www.mariettatimes.com/page/content.detail/id/530152/Study-to-test-Wood-Co--children-for-mangan ese.html

Conrad K. Chin Mail Code D243-02 Metals and Minerals Group Sector Policies and Programs Division Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 919-541-1512 (voice) 919-541-3207 (fax)